

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING. APRIL 28, 1858.

The rumor that "the Executive has determined to ask Congress to authorise a new loan to the amount of thirty millions of do!lare, and to fund the twenty millions of treasury notes recently authorized to be issued," according to the Washington union is unfounded. That paper says :-- "There is no intention of asking for a conversion of the temporary loan, represented by the treasury notes issued, and to be issued, into a permanent loan, represented by government bond-. Although the falling off in the revenues of the government during the lasteix months, as compared with the figures for the same period in preceeding years, has been prodigious, partly from the reduction of the tariff, but chiefly from the late paralysis of business and pressure in the money markets of the world; yet it is generally conceded that this paralysis cannot last, and is already in a great degree overcome .-There can be no doubt that the business of the country will soon resume its wonted buoyancy, and that the revenues of the government will at some early day swell again to their usual volume. There is certainly no sufficient reason now apparent for changing the twenty-million loan from a temporary into a permanent one. We are sure that we hazard little in saying that the other branch of the surmise is equally unwarranted. We believe that, of the twenty millions of treasury notes already authorized, only about eight millions are outstanding. A larger sum than eight millions bas indeed been issued; but the excess, over and above this sum, have been redeemed; and the department has yet in reserve, and available, about twelve millions of treasury notes, for use in aid of the now augmenting current

The Union adds :- "We understand that the Secretary has made a call upon his colleegues of the cabinet to know what will probably be the amount of their respective drafts upon him for the two next quarters, extending from July to December. The desired responses have not yet been made, and probably will not be ready for a week or two to come. The Secretary, therefore, is not in possession of the information as yet, himself. upon which to found an opinion as to whether it will be prudent to call for authority to issue an additional an ount of treasury notes. The statement that there will be any call at all is premature; much more so, that the call will be for the sum of thirty millions."

revenues produced by the tariff."

Per Contra, "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, generally well posted on such matters, writes:-"The rumor a loan of thirty million, in addition to the issue of twenty million, of treasury notes, which are to be funded, gathers strength and consistency and will probably be verified by a message to Congress within the week .-As the application will give rise to much dis cussion, and action will be long delayed, the application cannot be made too soon.

When the treasury notes were applied for it was not thought certain that there would be occasion for their use, and it was believed that they would be met in the course of the year, from the accruiteg revenue. It seems that while the revenue has not equalled the expectations, the expenditures promise to be greater than was estimated.'

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science, will commence to-day at the hall of the Maryland Institute in Baltimore .--Amongst these expected to be present we see named Professors Louis Agassiz, A. D. Bache, J. D. Dans, Joseph Henry, Walcott Gibbs, Bunj. Peirce, Juo. Le Conte, W. B. Rogers, John F. Frazer, R. S. McCullough, J. W. Andrews, and Alexis Caswell. It is also stated that Ex-President Fillmore, Hon. Thos. Ewing, Governor Chase and other citizens of national fame will attend. An address of welcome to the members of the Convention will be made by the Hon. Thomas Swann, Mayor of Baltimore. A programme of levees, fetes, and entertainments has been prepared by the citizens of Baltimore, in compli ment to the members of the Convention during the week it will hold its session.

The papers continue to record serious acci dents from the explosion of camphene lamps. The Albany Evening Journal remarks:--"Notwithstanding the warnings which the press have reiterated for years, these explosive fluids continue their mission of death. It is not the ignorant alone who suffer -Those who know the imminent peril attending their use, persist with an infatuation little short of madness to peril their own lives and those of their children and domestics to save a few pennies a week! It is within the bounds of truth to ray that at least one hundred lives a year are lost by the use of these murderous compounds, and this sacrifice will continue for years to come in spite of all that may or can be said against it."

The Oneida (N. Y.) Annual Conference of the Methodiet Episcopal Church, assembled at Cooperstown, on Wednesday. Bishop Ames, of Indians, presiding, in the place of the late Bishop Waugh. The Conference was well attended, and there was a prospect that the session would be one of great harmony. On Friday, Bishop Ames addressed the young candidates for the ministry. His remarks were spoken of as having been most appropriate and effective, and calculated to do much good. The reports from the several districts present a large increase of church members and probationers during the past

day, the Deficiency bill was taken up, and the Senate amendments disposed of. The amendment striking out the appropriation for the official reporters of the House, was House bill, which provides that certain payported to Congress, and not entered into ex-sept in cases of emergency, was agreed to,

Mr. Collins is in Washington, on business respecting the re-establishment of his steams ip lide. He claims a certain amount of arrears of pay, while the Department claims a for irregularity in the trips of his steamers. The pay is new by law \$19,000 per voyage. It is understood that Mr. Collins proposes to apply to Congress for a change in the Eastern port of his line, from Liverpool to Southampton. The reason of the desired change, said to be that the steamers will receive at Southampton large shipments of French goods, which pay heavy freights on despatch.

The Mail Contracts awarded to successful bidders for carrying the mails for four years from 1st of July next, in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas Territories; and, also, on the proposals, under the advertisement of February 1, 1858, for routes established by the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, in various States of the Union, were announced on Monday morning. There was a large crowd of contractors at the Post Office Department.

Thomas Allsop has been indicted in the Central Criminal Court, London, for alleged participation in the affair of the Rue Lepeletier, by which nine persons were killed .-A short time since, Allsop was in New York. and remained there some time. He afterwards went to the West, and passed through Chicago about three weeks ago. It is said now that he is in Minnesota. As he has been indicted in England, he can be returned under the Extradition treaty, if the English government asks for him.

The Secretary of State, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, has addressed a letter to the British Minister, Lord Napier, in which is expressed the high appreciation by the Navy Department of the kindness on various occasions of British naval officers towards those of our own Government. Those who afforded assistance and relief to the sufferers on board of the frigate Susquehanna, are named as especially entitled to thanks

The agitation aroused in Italy by the trial and execution of Orsini and Pierri, appears rather to increase than to diminish. The second letter of Orsini to the Emperor, which was written before the attempt, was duplicated by Orsini, and a copy is said to be in the hands of a Surdinian editor, who has demanded the privilege of publishing it. This had been legitimately passed by both branprivilege will no doubt be denied, on account of remonstrances from Austria.

It is stated that within the last twenty-two vears the Baptists in the United States bave made a clear gain of 6,565 churches, 4,224 ministers, and 593,639 members, being an annual increase of 335 churches, 192 ministers, and 26,529 members. The increase for the last teo years has been much greater in the Southern than in the Northern Statesthe greatest increase having been in Virginia Alabama, and Missouri.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of France, for the opening of eleven great thoroughfares through different parts of Paris, at a cost of two millions of francsone-third to be paid by the state and twothirds by the city, as heretolore. The time that the Executive will apply to Congress for allowed for their completion is ten years -But it is not intended to occupy more than

> Mr. J. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, offered a resolution providing for evening sessions for debate, which met with strenuous opposition, and a series of adverse motions follow-The House adjourned, for want of a quorum, having the resolution still under consideration.

The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to \$12,000,000,000 and the population is 24,000,000. The wealth divided by the population gives \$500 to each person. young and old; and counting five persons to each family, would give the handsome little fortune of \$2,500 to every family of the republic, not excluding the slaves.

The Montgomery county, Va., Star says, that the hog cholera is on the increase, and that 600 hogs have died of it in the southwestern portion of that county. No remedy has been discovered that will check the ravafatal in 10 or 12 hours.

The Favetteville N. C. Observer says :-- We are glad to hear good accounts of the growing wheat. The farmers from all the wheatgrowing counties trading at this place, report the growing wheat as never equalled in quality and greatly increased in quantity.

Wm. T. Ingraham, esq., of the commercial house of Wm. O. Price & Co., of Augusta, Ga., committed suicide on Sunday with a pistol, from some cause unknown .-He was a native of albany, New York, and a noble and highly-estremed man.

Richard S. Woolsey has brought suit against the Cincinnati Gas Company, and laid his damages at \$10,000, for personal injuries sustained by the explosion of the gas in the Methodist church of that city some time 820.

Ex-President Fillmore and lady, are expected in Washington, in a few days.

Toleration. The New York Sun, in referring to the

toleration of all sorts of opinions in this country, says: "In no other country in the world could

such a demonstration be proposed without frightening the constituted authorities from their propriety, or moving them to an immediate interdiction of the display to prevent the agitation of the whole population to a dangerous pitch of excitement. Yet here in this great city with a most varied population, so potent and admirable in its inflences is our free system of government that a mass of men, animated by the most intense and revengeful feelings, can march in procession through our streets, and assemble in one of our public places to hear speeches in half a dozen languages eulogising the memory of

conspirators whom the world call 'assassins, with none to melest them, and with no overawing military or police force to watch their movements. Whilst the almost unanimous In the House of Representatives, on Monsentiment of our citizens is condemnatory of and murderous enterprise to the dignity of a heroic dead, they can look composedly disagreed to: yeas 67, nays 119. The a heroic deed, they can look composedly on any persecutions and imprisonments because its folly, and either in pity or silent detestance of the control of the contr amendment, striking cut the third section of tion, pass it by as a bubble of excitement which harms nobody. We allow the failest ments by the Clerk from the contingent fund liberty to the expression of opinion, and are of the House shall be allowed, was also disagreed to: yeas 55, pays 126 The amend-irritated orators. Free speech is a safetyment requiring that all contracts by the War valve of which we understand the value; and Navy Bepartments shall bereafter be re-

In the Senat . . Monday, the report of the Committee of Conference appointed to confer with a similar committee of the House of balance against him, as fines and forfeitures Representatives in relation to their disagreeing votes on the Kansas bill, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Stuart raised a point of order against the reception of the report and its accompanying bill, until the bill for which it purposed be a substitute was before the Senate .-He demanded, before the report was read, that the bill for which it proposed a substitute should be read. If this could not be done because, as was true in point of fact and of parliamentary law, the Kausas bill, with all the accompanying papers, was in the House, it followed that it was not competent for the Senate to consider the report and the substitute bill, until the House had first passed upon the same and transmitted them to the Senate with the Kansas bill.

Against this point of order it was argued by Mr. Green and others that the report of the committee was a proposition pending before both branches of Congress, which, in reslity might be regarded pro hac vice as acting in joint committee through their respective ered to bring in their report simultaneously to their respective Houses.

The President pro tem. of the Senate (Mr. Biggs) decided against the point made by Mr. Stuart, who appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Toombs moved to lay the appeal on the table, which motion was rejected, yeas 25, nays 25. After further debate, the question being taken whether the decision of the Chair should be sustained, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 30, nays

Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next; a motion which he made in no factious spirit, but because he de sired further time to examine the provisions of the bill presented by the committee as substitute for both the House and the Senate bills. The motion was rejected, yeas 25, navs 29.

The debate upon the propriety of considering the question immediately, was prolonged by Messrs. Douglas, Toombs, Pugh, Green, and others, and the whole day spent in discussing points of order under the rules of the Senate.

On the one side it was charged that these points were raised for purposes of delay without sufficient cause. On the other i was represented that the rules of parlia mentary law inhibiting the consideration of the question by the Senate while the bill was in the House, were imperative, and any vote upon the bill in this stage of its progress through the House might subsequently open the debatable question whether it ches, even though it should receive a majority in each. It was further argued that a measure carried in opposition to a standing rule of the Senate would lack that sanc tion which all legislative proceedings should carry with them to the people, who would be little likely to respect laws passed in violation of the laws of the body enacting

them. In the House of Representatives, the report of the Kansas Conference Committee was taken up. Mr. Harris, of Ithnois, submitted a proposition to take up the subject for action on Wednesday, and a prolonged debate ensued. The pending motion, to postpone for two weeks, was finally rejected-yess 100, nays 104 - and the subject was postponed until one o'clock to-day .- Nat.

Northeastern and Southwestern Route. It is already stated that a Convention of Railroad officers has been held at Chattanooga. and Southwestern route. The Knoxville Citizen gives the following explanation of the

"Through tickets at low rates have been made over this line, from New Orleans, Memphis, Nashviile, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, and Atlanta, to all the watering places in Virginia, also to New York, Philapelphia, Baltimore, Washirgton City, Richmond. Petersburg and Lynchburg, Va.; when from Savannah and Augusta, Ga., to the Virginia Springs. These tickets include the necessary staging from the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to the various Springs in Virginia, carrying servants at half price,

exception stages.

The time now between New Orleans and New York is less than five days, and will soon

he twelve hours less. The distance between Knoxville and New Orleans is 802 miles, which will be reduced ges of the disease, which generally proves this year to 762 miles by the completion of the Cleveland and Chattanooga cut off-between Knozville and Washington City 587 miles, to be lessened 84 miles next year, by the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg-distance before the close of 1859, between Washington City and New Orleans, via Knoxville, Tennessee, 1265 miles, time 60 hours, allowing ample time for

refreshments and mail facilities. W. C. Smith, of Lynchburg, Va., R. C. Jackson, of Athens, Tenn., and F. C. Armes, of Memphis, Railroad Superintendents, were appointed a standing committee to perfect and put into operation a system of checking

baggage through. The opening of this great Southern Central Line of Railway, (for it is now a fixtureopen and ready for mails and passengers) brings to the Southerner comfort, convenience, economy and safety; comfort in freedom from the heat and dust of the extreme Southern line, convenience in close connections and absence of omnibuses and backs, economy in distance, and consequent lessening liability to accident, and safety in his family arrangements, from arrogance, under-ground rail-

roads and border apolitionists." Not the least of the advantages of the preposed arrangement, is the through ticket system to the various Virginia Springs. Thus, a gentleman may leave New Orleans for the White Salphur, and come straight through on a single ticket, without the necessity of re-checking his baggage. Besides the saving he will make in time, money, and discomfort, be will be spared the numerous changes of cars, and the frequent checking of baggage. We confidently predict a heavy travel not only to the Virginia Springs, but through ail the Northern cities, over the great Northeastern and Southwestern route, during the coming summer .- Lynchburg Virg.

Ninety Scandinavian Mormans arrived at New York, on Saturday, in the ship John Bright, from Liverpool. They purpose going to Canada for the present. News of the march of United States troops did not reach them until after they had made all their arrangements for emigrating to that place .--Among the number are about forty females. the demonstration, and of the act which it was and only a few children. They are accomintended to elevate from the infamy of a mad panied by missionaries who have been laboring in the north of Europe for some years, and who declare that they have suffered ma-

> Senator Fitch, was summoned to his home ic despatch announcing the serious illness of a member of his family.

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed, with despatch, at this Office.

The sut j ined letter from Dr. May, the late Col. Benton's medical adviser and friend, to African laborers and the Coolie trade in furnishing an authentic account of the nature and progress of the painful malady which terminated that eminent statesman's life, as well as some impressive incidents of alone for the wide circle of his immediate friends, but for the public at large. We feel obliged to Mr. Jones for enabling us to lay

the letter before our readers :- Nat. Int. Sir: You were present at my morning visit the African slave trade. Count Walewski to Col. Benton, on the day preceding his death, when he handed me an extract from a newspaper purporting to give an account of his disease, and as you are aware, he then earnestly requested me to draw up "a statement of his case for the satisfaction of his friends in Missouri." I promised him faithfully to do so, and in compliance with that statement of his last illness

The disease of which Col. Benton died was Cancer of the Rectum. In the affection itself there was nothing peculiar, as it is a comwhich he met and contended to the last with not appear whether any consideration is paid this formidable malady; the wonderful men- to the chiefs of the tribes for their captives tal vigor which he retained whilst it was preying upon his vitals; the indomitable energy of character be displayed, and the unceasing labor which he daily underwent, almost to the last moment of his existence, when or return to their country. Judging from has long held to his country, have rendered his cast one of deep interest.

Although I had occasionally visited Col. Benton for more than three years prior to his decease, it was not until the month of Saptember, 1857, that my attention was especi-

ally called the disease of which he died. In the month of February, 1856, I performed on him an operation for Hydrocele, (a common complaint, and one relieved by a very simple operation,) and to which he alloded when you were standing by his bedside, the day before his death, when he remarked that he had been also treated by me for a which made them productive without securdisease similar to that which had afflicted ing any compensating benefit. the historian Gabbon, and which he requested me to note in my report of his case.

From this time until the summer of 1857 he was frequently absent from Washington ade on the Coast of Africa, had been pursued delivering his lectures in different cities.

ally consulted me in regard to simply an ir- grets to observe, to the expenditure of life regular condition of his bowels; but he com- and treasure it has cost. But there is anplained so little, and his general health seemed so undisturbed, that it was impossi- difficulties, and inefficiency, which beset a of the incurable malady which was to de- adopted, and persevered in, and that is to stroy him. It was not until the month of close the slave mart of the world, or rather September, 1857, that my attention was es- the island of Cuba, which is now almost the pecially called to his case. He then sent for only region where the slave dealer can find a severe attack of colic. His bowels were ol- not be sold, they would not be bought. To stinately constipated, and all medicine failed | shut the ports of Cuba to their entrance is to to remove the obstruction. On examining shut the ports of Africa to their departure; the intestine, I discovered it to be closed by and to effect this, nothing would seem to be passing of sea and lend to execute her a hard tumor about three to four inches above its termination. The abdominal distension was at this time very great, and his suffering must have been extreme, but his he endured.

the abdomen. A more careful examination, or even of Great Britain. in Tennesses, for the purpose of arranging nation, expressing only the wish that he not protect the slaver from a visit, but ex what strikes us painfully—in going through,

Before he was relieved in the attack just spoken of, he had given up all hope of life. his great work undone; that death had no ter- ry and dishonor. rors for him, for he had thought on that subject too long to feel any." It may not be inappropriate for me here to state that although be never expressed to me any views upon the subject of religion, he did so freely after this to the Rev Dr. Sunderland, his paster and friend, as the following statement of Dr. Sun derland will show. He says: "During the last week of Col. Benton's life I had several interviews with him at his own request. Our conversation was mainly on the subject of religion, and in regard to his own views and Gould, had completed the model of a rotary exercises in the speedy prospect of death .-In these conversations be most emphatically and distinctly renounced all self-reliance, and east himself entirely on the mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ as the ground of his acceptance with God. His own words were, 'God's mercy in Jesus Christ is my sole reliance."

I ascertained that in the intervals of my visits to him at this time, he repeatedly went to his work and corrected the proof-sheets, which he was in the habit of receiving at short periods from his publisher, Mr. Appleton, and I recollect on one occasion when I did not suppose he could stand, he sudd nly arose from his bed, and, in face of all remonstrance, walked to his table at some distance off, and corrected and finished the conclusion of another work on which he was engaged, and of which he had shortly before received the proofs from New York. His unconquerable will enabled him to do it, but when done he was so exhausted I had to take the pen

from his hand and give it the direction. Assoon as he recovered from the immedi ate danger of this attack, he labored as he had done for years before constantly at his task. Rising by daylight, and writing incessantly with the exception of an hour he usually devoted to his afterneon ride on his horse, the effeet of which though I feared, from the position of his disease, he yet seemed to think was of benefit to him.

And at this labor he continued from day to day until within about a week before his death, when no longer able to arise from weakness, he wrote in his bed, and when no longer able to do that dictated his views to others.

Thus it may be truly said of him be literally "died in harness," battling steadily from day to day with the most formidable lect unclouded, and his iron will sustaintional work, almost to the last moment of hie existence.

JNO. FRED MAY. WM CARRY JONES, esq.

NEWARD -Strayed away or was stolen from my field, on the night of the 24th inst, a very fine Saddle and Harness HORSE, about sixteen hands high. He is white with silver mane, small grayish legs, slightly dappied rump, and has a small scar on one side of When he left he had on old shorsboofs much grown out, and lame in left front toot-was brought from Baltimore city the day before I will give a liberal reward if taken up and restored to me, and twenty-five dollars (if stolen.) for the detection of the thief.

J. W. F. MACRAE.

Buckland, Pr. Wm. Co., Va., ap 28-eo2w INAMILY FLOUR -40 bbls. warranted to be equal in quality to any that is brought to this market, which will be sold at market price; also, just received, another lot of prime

Z. ENGLISH & BRO.

A number of important papers is relation were tran-mitted to the Senate, on Friday, by the President.

Among them is a letter from Mr. Mason. Minister to France, dated February 19th, in Walewski. Mr. Mason inquired whether there was any truth in the statements in the English newspapers that French vessels freighted with African emigrants would be WASHINGTON, April 13, 1858 .- My DEAR regarded by British cruisers as engaged in replied in the negative. He said that there bad been some communication between the the British would not object to the French scheme, while the wants of the British colonies were being supplied by the coolie trade.

Count Walewski urged that the plan was adopted to secure African labor, which was grants were free, and were rescued generally from impending immolation; that, relieved from ignorance and heathenism of the most degrading character, they would be bumanplaint not uncommon to an advanced period ized and Christianized by being placed in of life. But the extraordinary fortitude with contact with the French colonists. It does or people. Mr. Mason infers that there is .-Nor is the duration of the term of service exany of the emigrants will serve their term considered in connexion with the position be the tone of the public press, and reasoning a priori, Mr. Muson feels confident that in tuture we will see the fanatical denunciations of American slavery greatly moderated, if not silenced in France, and perhaps in England. He adds: It is quite evident that the conviction is gaining strength both in England and France, that the compulsory emancipation of slaves in their tropical colonies, by the authority of government, was a political error committed-an error unjust to the colonies, whose rights in their property were destroyed, and to the colonies by the annibilation of the labor

There was also a letter from Mr. Cass to Lord Napier, dated the 10 April, in which the former says, that a system of joint blockfor some years, and the benefit it has pro-In the intervals of his return, he occasions duced, bears no reasonable proportion, he reother way of proceeding without dangers and ble to have suspected even the incipient stage | blockade and which is sure to succeed if me to see him for what he supposed was a market. If these unfortunate victims could wanting but the cordial co-operation of the Spanish government.

The introduction of the slave trade into this country is a fact which he (Mr. Cass) nature, was so uncomplaining, in fact there | believes the present generation has not witwas so much of the Roman in his mould, nessed. It is understood that Spain has enthat he gave but little evidence of the pangs | tered into engagements with Great Britain, if not with France also, that she will use her My friend, Dr. Hall, saw him in consulta- be-t exertions to prevent the importation of tion with me at that time, and after repeated slaves into her dominions. This pledge, if and tedious efforts we finally succeeded in granted, has not certainly been redeemed, alpassing a slender tube through the obstruc- though it is difficult to believe that the Spantion, and thus gave exit to the enormous ac- ish government would resist or neglect the cumulation of gas and other matter within firm remonstrance of these two great powers,

In reply to Lord Napier's remark about the view we then took of his case, and of its the habit of vessels upon the coast of Africa knows no nyperbole. And what some of hopeless nature, and I communicated that to hoist the American flag as a protection opinion to himself and to his friends. He against the British cruisers, and that this received it with perfect calmness and resig- precaution against the British cruisers does with heavenly charms? But now-bere is allowed to live long enough to finish onerates her from search, Mr. Cass says the what two pictures in all life's entire gallery, ers of any other nation whatever to enter ing one another, and two people in possestheir vessels by force in time of peace, and advantages of the line, which, it will be seen, He told me be was satisfied the heur of his to decide the broad inquiry whether the stances do" not "after cases," nor that the comprise at one and the same time, economy, dissolution was near at hand, that it was impossible for him to recover, and that his only claimed by England. And to send her in regrets at parting with the world were "in at pleasure for trial cannot be submitted separating from his children, and in leaving to by any independent nation without is ju-

In conclusion, Mr. Casssays he is instruc ed by the President to inform Lord Napier that, while he is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency, he is no prepared, under existing circumstances, to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the American slave trade.

A Destructive War Engine.

We mentioned some time since that two of our ingenious citizens, Messis. Wright and cannon which could be fired at the rate of sixty rounds per minute. Since that announcement the inventors have been engaged in having constructed a working model of the gun, which is now finished, and was tested yesterday afternoon in a vacant building on Washington street. The piece is a beautiful little brass gun of the usual shape, mounted on wheels, and so constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the breech, which contains four charges, replenished by means of a hopper, and fired as rapidly as a man can work an ordinary lever backward and forward. The piece is discharged by electricity, and from this results an important and valuable discovery, which was deseloned after the completion of the piece .-By means of the battery and wires connecting with the cylinder by which 'guition is caused, the cylinder becomes perfectly electrised, which keeps it as cool as if continually bathed with ice. Sime two hundred rounds were fired yesterday in rapid succession at the rate of about thirty rounds per using the swab once, the breech was much colder than when the firing commenced .--The rapidity of firing was much retarded by the bad quality of the cartridge in use, but such as it was it was sufficient to demonstrate the complete success of the invention. We understand that as soon as all arrangements are completed, the inventors will proceed to Washington and lay their plans before the Government .- Buffalo Express, 23d.

The Bishop of Jerusalem.

A warm controversy is carried on in the English papers respecting a dispute between the Right Reverend Bishop Gobat, the head malady that afflicts humanity; his intel- to the actimony of the disputants, it is difficult marriages termed fashionable and conveing him in the execution of his great na- The report that the Bishop had been arrest- signs give minus," we look of course for I am, very respectfully and truly yours, joined, at the consul's instance, not to leave are solicitous about. Those who, at heart, goman by Mr. Finn, the British consul.

feating the ends of justice.

COMMUNICATED.

What Becomes of all the Sweet-Hearts! In answer to the old queries, "What becomes of all the Pins?" and "of all the smart children?" a funny friend of ours says, the first fail to the Earth, and become his last hours, will possess deep interest not | which he relates a conversation with Count | terra-pins; the last, run into grown people's clothes, and hide themselves. But old pedagogue Crab, sitting by, said, "No, sir, I can speak on that question; the children jump behind the tree of knowledge, and there is no finding them."

Very well, gentlemen, but now, without two governments on the subject, and that any quirks or quibbles, can you give us a soberer answer to a soberer question-"What becomes of all the Sweet-Hearts? Not the sweet-heart so full of joy and hope to the young and loving, nor the sweet-heart so pledge I now send you the following brief indispensable to their colonies; that the emi- fraught with gall and wormwood to the poor disappointed, nor the general sweetheart, so suggestive of interest, jest, and good will to and from every body. All these can speak for themselves. But 'tis the old ci-devant married sweet-hearts, we are thinking and enquiring about, just now. We never ask for the pins in question, when we have a gross of them around, and our plained, and it remains to be seen whether toilet "comme il faut;" but when our loose habits, like undone poor clients, are in need of the little "sharpers," and not one can be found, then it is we cry out in dilemma-'What does become of the Pins?" The a fore mentioned children, also, are very apparent so long as they are prattling round mamma's knee, who sees in every twitch of the mouth, or squint of the eye, workings of the genius rouscle. But at the close of a hot summer day, when we have wrestled eight mortal hours with "les Enfans terribles"-'tis the cute little urchin, who refreshes us with a perfect recital, makes us duly appreciative of juvenal intellect. Even so, we mean not to ask where the truant sweet-hearts are, so long as youth, beauty, wealth, or natural impulse brings them as engles to the prey. We know very well

then, where to find them. But in after years, when the man and woman have chosen one another to go along the path of life together-when time and contact have dispelled the illusions of love's misty morning, and the stern realities of wariare have brought them closer abreastthen it is, we would fain know, what has become of the promises, professions, adulations, adorations, we heard so lavishly expended in courtship's day.

Courtship's day! that glorious time when the Adam and Eve stand alone in Paradise; no other man or woman in the universe; and every thing around "pleasant to the eye and good for tood."

On his part, what vowe and bows, dress and address, praise and lays. What comwishes! What ransacking of beaven and earth to pay tribute to this Venus, Hebe, Minerva, of his soul's idolatry. Then, for her, how the curls flow, the smiles shine, the eyes sparkle! Every charm of nature and art brought as band-maid to the spell; every throb of her heart beats the triumphal drum for him, and fidelity, honor, virtue, every rudd; drop within, keeps the glad march to the music of that beat. Life, to them, is to be but one long breath of pleasure, drawn from each other's lips-death, but the falling into one another's arm .- and all the chances and changes, only the flutter of the breeze, to kindle their flame yet higher! All this is earnest too, for love Think you the sun, in all his visit-, looks upon a scene more fraught sion of one another? Not that "circumhusband and wife are to be forever playing beau and belle in the coy and decoy of sweet-heart exercise. This, of course, would he disgusting and unnatural. But if the pictures are wrought by the same bands, out the same material, what makes the

"mighty differ?" Less high lights and polor de rose, of course, we look for in the last. But if the same hearts are in the enjoyment of the same mutual, chaste, unsellish affection, in what should the difference consist, except in having these tints subdued and incllowed into deeper tone? and in having the gloss of passion expunged; thereby making it a master-piece, not unworthy the eye of Him whose name is "Love." Change. om the nature of things, must come; but what change? should it not be

"Like the swell of some sweet tune,

Morning rises into noon, May glides onward into June ?" Not that positive heart-coined love is universally lacking amongst married peopleby no means. But where it exists, would not love to see a little more of the spirit and genius of the first act carried through the performance? Not monotony, only consistency of plan and character. To be sure, there are some glorious exceptions: some dear old "John Anderson and wife. (many, we trust,) who will go down the hill hand in hand, and sleep together at the foot;" and 'tie a sight for angels to contemplate. Methinks they might bury them there, as they did good old Moses on the

mount, for 'tis about as near the happy Ca-

mann as we ever get in this world. To see two people honestly and cheerfully carrying out, in letter and in spirit, every item of that divine insurance compact, which was to meet life's ills double-banded, minute, at the end of which time, without and grasp its good double banded, to indem nity each for every loss, and use all investments for mutual pleasure and profit, the will of the one, the pleasure of the other, the improvement of the one, the business of the other; both lives spent in generous devotion, and in constant exercise of that only element in human nature which is akin to God's grace, in subdaing pride, cur quering self, and exhausting the nobler sentiments of the soul-is, indeed, a beautitul Episode in human selfishuess and degeneracy-proving itself the touch of a higher hand than man's. But how many, think you, how many

all the couplets we know, could be cited as of the Church of England mission at Jeru- examples? Remember now, we are not taksalem, and the British consul there. Owing ing the slightest cognizance of that host of to get at the real ments of the controversy, nient. In these unmatched cases, as "unlike ed, by the consul or at his instance, proves small results. But 'tis the happiness of to be unfounded. He had simply been en- our good, honest, well-assorted couples, we Jerusalem pending a trial for libel in which have substantial love for each other; who, if he was one of the defendants. The other they again had privilege of choice, would defendants were similarly enjoined. The probably make the same selection; yet, plaintiff is a Mr. Rosenthal, a Turk, the first | who give themselves a very prickly sort o convert of the London Missionary Society's time, from the curious way they have of mission at Jerusalem, and employed as dra- showing their conjugal affection. Not that they scratch and fight, or keep the "small-Charges reflecting on his integrity were weed" propensities in positive operation .sent to the home office in London, signed by No-but in six cases out of twelve-what Bishop Gobat and three other members of an ashes-southing, chimney-hanging, humthe Church of England mission. They prove drum sort of existence married life, per se, ed to be false, and Mr. Rosenthal through does get to b? Recourse must be had to the Mr. Consul Finn asked a retraction. This small adjuncts, to relieve the tedium. Melatwas refused and with the sanction of Lord choly case, and discouraging enough to the Clarend in, Mr. Rosenthal commenced an ac-uninitiated. But with even the best-those tion for libel against his accusers. It being who are to bonest to seek pleasure in other known that some of the defendants were about people's wives and busbands; too faithful to to leave Jerusalem, the Bishop included, and entertain the idea for a moment of "playing Mr. Finn's proposal for a friendly settle- quite," who have'nt the slightest intention ment baying been rejected, he obtained an of being cruel or cross, in any way-would ing a model couple-do their duty, in the CLOVER SEED.—A prime article, for sale injunction against them to prevent their de- be startled at the bare suggestion of not be-

may be pay the last compliment of wedling "another, like my dear." Even with they best specimens, in nine cases out of what is the usual style of procedure? by not clouds, as big as a man's hand, fly about in the sky, before even the "honey moon" goes down, may be .- and the little stars hide under the clouds, and the soft breezes blow up into rather cool stiff gales, and the refreshing dews refrigerate into biting limb frosts-things generally beginning to indicate that "a change has come o'er the spire of their dream?" In a word that the old Serpent has crept into their Paradise -"Their eyes are opened," and they begin to know each other too critically. Their inne cent trust and love must be getting at some miserable "make shift"-of fig-leaves. Then they quit Eien, and we hear nothing more of them, except through their progent Or if this picture uses them up too brath, and figurately, let's go back to the dark the honey-moon, and say, after a little while yawning becomes more tashionable than kissing; little unkind cuts and j kes come in lieu of flowing compliments; best looks and talk are put away for company; cast blams oftener than loving glances; tread on the tors of each other's faults, instead of bowing out of their way as they used to do-harp on lat tle undefined provocatives-not very appreciative when little favors are done, but vast ly discomposed and fretful if lett under e rarely feel in full good humor to pay the other a whole soul broad-mouth ment. Those compliments which once-bet we will not revert-suffice to say (as the greater includes the less,) the transvendent Here is degenerated into plain Pache; the Venus becomes "Vinous," by fermentation and poor Minerya might stand in the domestic glossary as a technical for nervous disor. der-tor all the sense there is in it. Then to comple e the reduced match, there is noth, ing left of the Jupiter but some thunder-

main, to one another very well-are much

alarmed if either fall sick, terribly griese

if either fall dead. Bury him or her was

sincere tear--wear honest crape for months.

or years, if nothing prevent and then-

bolts; of Mercury, but his purse; and if the Apollo has not (to use the execuble pun of our funny friend) gone on, into something more like Apollyon, he at least shows the club-foot. And so it is, and so it is. Now. surely, of all the Protean shapes love can take, this is the most unaccountable and unnecessary. It really looks as if he were satisfied when he saw their hands joined-and left the job to their own finishing -- it as if the courtehip day were a gay carrival, where all wore masks, and marriage the necessary, but joyless "Lent" thereafter. What can be the cause? tis surely no part of Hymen's appointed office, to break Cupid's and though it does prove at times a "great aw kener." No: you may smile if y u but we candidly believe the whole contained, like the beart of some great man in a very small case. Tis simply here Having secured their ends, they relax their efforts-love traps were vastly into and exhibarating-but nets to hold aff cost rather more, and continuous effort. sweet little winning ways and word tasteful toilet, the polite manner, the gr ral expression of deference, tenderness, kindness, are put aside; - the entrance 'husband and wife," being the signal for the

"sweet hearts," to take up these trapping and go hence. The successful husband not waste, (as he thinks) more pretty speces and fine looks, on what is already secured to him. So, tucking her beneath he ar he strides on after some unobtained of of interest or ambition. The little wife had ing accomplished what she was bred and educated to consider the ne plus ultra of her existence, takes no more pains to be pretty accomplished or amiable, and unless some "toddling wee thing" claim her care, finds very little to interest the residue of her time What a mistake! What profanation of a ne ble and divine institution! And all without meaning it. A dear old lady told us not long since

and in all that time no unloving or even it. different word, look or (so far as she knew) thought, had ever passed between herself an her husband .- Beautiful tribute," we are claimed, "and how have you been able to a fect this?" "By love, and by politeness," al rejoined-and there is the entire seal The manner cannot be dispensed with a more than the matter. Could is not freesed up in court suit-but at the sam time, you are not to desfigure him by slovenly clothes and slip shed she though familiarity might seem to justify "Love and politeness," those are the vestals that will always keep the hol burning-if not crackling and sparkling at first-yet calm and steady; by wh

she had been married for fit y-two years,

"To make a happy fireside chime, To weans and wife. That's the true pathos and sublime Ot human life." Clarke County, Va., April 20.

ingle-band to hand, and heart to hear, cat

be truly fulfilled that noblest of destince

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